

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Advertisements, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

The Conspiracy.

The more the secrets of the rebellion are exposed, the more dark and damning will the record appear. Here is a part of it. On the 6th of January, 1861, it was telegraphed from Washington to New York: "The Southern Senators last night held a conference, and telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States to advise immediate secession." The correspondent of the New York Times, at Pensacola, Fla., sends a letter, written by Yulea to Finegan, a member of the Convention, dated January 7, 1861, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1861.
My Dear Sir: On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of the Senators from the seceding States—in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida, were present.

The idea of the meeting was, that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of a Confederate Government, not later than the 15th of February. This time is allowed to enable Louisiana and Texas to participate.

It seemed to be the opinion that if we left here, force, loan and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities, whereas, by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and enable the Republicans from offering any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration.

The resolutions will be sent by the delegation to the President of the Convention. I have not been able to find Mr. Mallory this morning. Having the Convention (from Florida) in Connecticut. I have, therefore, thought it best to send you this copy of the resolutions.

In haste, yours truly, D. L. YULEA.
Joseph Finegan, Esq., "Sovereignty Convention," Tallahassee, Fla.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the above letter:

Resolved, That in our opinion each of the Southern States should, as soon as may be, secede from the Union.

Resolved, That provision should be made for a Convention to organize a Confederacy of the seceding States, the Convention to meet not later than the 15th of February, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That in view of the hostile legislation that is threatened against the seceding States, and which may be consummated before the 4th of March, we ask instructions whether the delegations are to remain in Congress until that date for the purpose of defending such legislation.

Resolved, That a committee be and are appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Caldwell and Mallory, to carry out the object of this meeting.

It will be seen that these knaves, whilst they resolved that their States should secede, still held their places in the Government to destroy it. Honor and oaths were powerless to control the Gallies at the capital.

It was no wonder that the Government was slow to credit that any act of men were so depraved.

We may here add a letter, printed in the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, written by a secession member of the Legislature of 1860-61:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17, 1861.
Dear Sir: The Convention bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 2, and will now be taken up by the House to-day or to-morrow by a very large majority, and a consensus for the election of delegates will commence, which, in my opinion, will be one of the warmest and most exciting ever known in this State.

As soon as the Convention bill is disposed of, the bill to arm and equip the militia will be taken up, and will doubtless be speedily passed. I need hardly tell you I will support this bill.

I am in favor of placing the State on a war footing before the 4th of March, and bidding defiance to our enemies. I am also in favor of selling all the arsenals and Government property before Lincoln becomes President, and I am satisfied it will be done.

You need apprehend no danger from the Republicans of St. Louis. We have an organization of militia men there, who, at the first puff of the drum or approach of danger, will draw the sword and exterminate every Republican who does not yield to the State authorities.

Volunteer companies should be organized at once throughout the State. I hope you will have a company organized in Mayville at once, but let no man join it unless he can be relied on. Let our military organization be perfected as soon as possible, and as soon as the militia bill is passed, and the arms procured, I will take the necessary steps to procure a suitable share for our De Kalb volunteers.

It will be seen that the seceders prepared their military organization to put to the sword all that dissented. One of the camps of treason was broken up summarily near St. Louis. Many Union men thought this rash; but after such experience as this, they must be satisfied that the Union army was hardly fast enough.

Time will, no doubt, reveal that our State Guard was got up to exterminate those who would not submit.

A conspiracy, so utterly treacherous and nefarious, history gives no account of.

Wendell Phillips has been exercising himself in a speech at Washington. He has all his life suffered under the infirmity of eloquence. It has been the ruin of him yet, and will be the death of him yet.

He admits that he has often cursed the Union and the Union; but the idea of something out of the war power, the Constitution, has struck him.

He is now on that tack. He would be of some use in the war, if he were guided by good sense; but none of the article.

He has been reported as a prize plan, from the wording of the speech that it was a mistake. We have given some credit to that, but the speech is just fit for Yancey and nobody else to make.

The Abolitionists have one pet that they expend all their efforts upon, John C. Fremont. In spite of the past, they still cling to him. His record in Missouri places him low down in the list of Generals. It would be unjust, perhaps, to charge upon him personally the enormities perpetrated in his department during his short and inglorious career. He had great difficulties, no doubt, to encounter. We grant that; but how did he succeed? Did he surmount the difficulties—any of them? We don't see that he did. He failed—failed wretchedly.

He squandered money by millions upon millions, and made no progress in anything valuable. He had a difficult and responsible post to fill, and didn't fill it. His friends must assume merits for him that his performances do not show. These Abolitionists have no word for Generals that have done well; but they have a deep interest in a man that allowed a brave army to be sacrificed; allowed a State to be overrun by the enemy; squandered oceans of money, and permitted, in his department, right under his eye, the most enormous peculations and frauds.

We look in vain for any merit in this Abolition pet. If we excuse him from the corruptions in his department, allow that Lyon and Mulligan were sacrificed without a positive fault on his part, still we see that the grossest corruptions and heaviest sacrifices were not prevented, and no great military deeds were performed. Price, with no resources, not even trusted by the Confederate Government, held constantly the advantage of Fremont. We are still notwithstanding all this, informed that Fremont is one of the most active and enterprising of our Generals. Certain it is, General Price was far more active and enterprising than he. Fremont's activity and enterprise was all show and parade, signifying nothing. He lacked the skill to adapt his means to the end.

How differently this class of politicians treat our General. McClellan took hold of a beaten, panic-stricken, demoralized army, and restored its discipline. He did not move in haste, and he was wise in not moving; but he held in effectual check all the concentrated power of the Confederates. He, at last, compelled them to retreat from their fortified position, and is now moving on them with a splendidly equipped army. He did not move on to take Manassas at the cost of treasure and blood, perhaps to move back faster than he moved forward, as it happened once before under the inspiration of those same political advisers.

We don't know who to credit for the military movements going on at present; but that they are wise and profoundly planned is true; and we judge that McClellan, from his position, had more to do with them than any other man. Amongst military men he will occupy an exalted position. That battles have not been sanguinary; that so much has been accomplished by strategy, is vastly to the credit of the mind that superintended the whole matter.

McClellan can't be forgiven, no matter how great his services, by the Abolition party, for they can't use him.

It is plain what the motive is. Fremont was once a candidate for President. He has shown himself ready to work for the purposes of the Abolition party. That is his merit, and nothing else. He must, on that account, be imposed on the country, incompetent as he has shown himself.

With great zeal his interest is watched, and he is kept up with puffs without merit. We don't intend to do any General injustice, but we feel indignant at the praises undeservedly poured on a man who has done nothing creditable, and not a word of commendation for the greater man who has done the work. A party favorite may occupy his place; but the offices and honors of war belong to those who have earned them.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND FORD.—We have just seen a gentleman from the Cumberland Ford, who brings cheering accounts. The Tennesseans are coming into our army in groups of from fifty to five hundred a day. At the time the troops were paid there, there were not two entire regiments entitled to pay at the 21st of December. Since then the second regiment has been filled to its maximum; a third regiment is complete, and our informant says there are now two more entire, and a third nearly ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. It is believed that in one month's time there will be ten regiments of Tennessee enrolled for service in the United States army.

The secessionists are making quite a blow about Morgan's dash upon the railroad, and some of them are chuckling over the strong box which they say was captured from a paymaster. That Morgan did perpetrate some of his marauding schemes and injured the railroad, there is no doubt; but we are informed by a party who knows that there was no paymaster nor strong box aboard.

When the annual report of the naval department is sent in, we wish the following items to be added:

To retaining General Welles, Secretary:
By loss of the Congress, \$200,000
By loss of the Cumberland, 200,000
By loss of the Merrimack, 200,000
That is a part of the account which the people will demand to see, but which will not be reported.

Wells, Secretary of the Navy, should be put upon a wooden frigate and sent out to meet the Merrimack; provided, when his vessel was blown up, no one was in it but him. The loss of the ship would be amply recompensed in the loss of the Secretary.

We are glad to hear that there is a possibility that Sprague, of Rhode Island, will be called to the head of the naval department. We hope it is true. The noble seamen of our navy deserve to have such a man to do justice to them and the cause.

A number of wooden muskets were found in Florence by the gunboats. They were used to teach the rebels, but seem to be quite as useful to the rebels, in all respects, as if they were rifled and of the last improvements.

The papers North seem quite satisfied with the President's suggestion to give aid to any State that wishes to get rid of slavery. Notwithstanding this, we predict that this suggestion will not be entertained by the people of any State.

The Southern Confederacy is supporting several renegade Kentuckians as Senators, Congressmen, etc. There are a few more, not worth their feed, entirely at its service on the same terms.

Since Floyd has been relieved from military duties, the rebels continue to lose more cannon. Perhaps the Confederates, in view of his past successes in that line, propose for him to steal some more.

Wells says Morgan, who made a fortune of ninety thousand dollars, was regularly commissioned. If 12 per cent. on purchases amounting to that doesn't make a commissioned officer, what does?

How long is Wells to remain at the head of one of the most important departments in the government? Are there any more Morgans to be enriched and Cumberland to be sunk?

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The rebels took advantage of the thunder storm to bolt from New Madrid. We suppose they are the Southern thunderbolts we have heard so much about.

The difference between rebellion and abolition is just the difference between a great highwayman and a midnight assassin.

The United States naval department claims to have heard of the coming of the Merrimack. We suspect the report came from her cannon.

"Pillow, too, is to die in the ditch. His treason shows that he will dig it on the wrong side again.

The country so appreciated the awful picture of rebellion, it will have it engraved as a lesson to our children.

The kind of stocks which are apt to rise when soldiers are in an enemy's country are gun stocks.

As the degree of doctor has been conferred on Lincoln, we suppose he is one of the pillars of the Constitution.

It was hardly discreet to give Fremont command of the mountain ranges, because he, like them, was piqued.

A complete revolution in the rebel States may be assumed when they turn tail to their headquarters.

The rebels, just now, are quarreling among themselves like dogs. That shows their cur-age.

The tax on our gold watches will serve to warn us against the Government's going on tick.

It is not surprising to read that seceding fire-eaters consume their stores with fire.

It is not at all unreasonable for the fall of rebellion to begin in the spring.

Where do we stand? asks a Richmond paper. Not very high just now.

The rebels are pretty effectually dis-pursed.

The French Minister, M. Morier, made application, through Secretary Seward, for permission to examine the models and plans of the Stevens Battery, which resulted in a cordial invitation from Mr. Stevens to a minute inspection of all the details of the marvelous invention. Accordingly the distinguished representative of the most progressive nation of Europe spent nearly two hours in Mr. Stevens' apartments at Washington, on Friday, and made a laborious and searching scrutiny of every part of the far-famed battery, expressing unqualified delight and satisfaction at every part. M. Morier is both practical and intelligent, and his questions showed great knowledge of the entire subject. Everything was explained, and he went away delighted.

The person who attracted most attention at the opening of Parliament was the Southern Commissioner, Mr. Mason, who had a seat in one of the side galleries. Singularly enough, his next neighbor was a negro of the deepest dye, one of the Haytian Embassy, I believe; at all events he must have been of note to get a place in that exclusive locality. Necessarily brings people into strange companionship. I noticed that he listened very intently to the speech until the end of the paragraph relating to the front affair had been read, and then he laid his hands over his knees, leaned back and yawned vigorously, as though he was terribly bored by the whole business.—Correspondence of the Manchester (Eng.) Weekly Express and Review.

The London Times has discovered the river Constantine in the west, and the Paris Monitor, in describing the progress of Burnside's expedition, records the advance of the Federal army to Elizabeth City: "From there a detachment advanced as far as the Tennessee river and thus occupied the principal road between Memphis and Columbus. This movement establishes General Burnside in the rear of the great army of the Potomac."

Lieutenant Worden is at the house of Lieutenant Wice, at Washington, under the most skillful medical treatment and faithful nursing. It is not yet known whether the sight of one eye is entirely destroyed. When a gentleman told Secretary Stanton that it was feared that the gallant sailor would lose the sight of one of his eyes, he exclaimed, "Then we will fill the one with diamonds!"

The privateer Sumpter remained at Gibraltar 24th ult. A Mediterranean letter says "We are happy to say her career is ended. One of her officers was arrested at Tangiers by the American Consul there, and not by the Consul at Gibraltar, as reported."

Visitors to the country about Manassas assert that in several places in the woods bones can be seen bleaching upon the top of the ground, and we hear of knives and spoons and other articles being made of the bones of our dead.

Naval experts say that the Merrimack, or, as the rebels call her, the Virginia, has been so badly damaged that she cannot be ready for another attack under several weeks.

A new baritone at the Vienna opera house receives \$9,000 salary per annum and the privilege of four months' vacation. What a valuable warbler!

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1862.

Present—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members except Mr. Duckwall. The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A claim of \$5, in favor of C. Ormsby, for hardware furnished markethouse, was referred to Committee on Finance.

The Engineer submitted a report recommending repairs to the bridge over Beargrass creek at the Cut-off, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

The Boarder submitted an appropriation of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the south side of Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets, L. H. King, contractor, which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Irvine, from said committee, reported a resolution approving the same, which was adopted.

The report of Thomas Rees, Marketmaster of No. 4, to April 14, 1862, was read and filed.

A claim of \$200, in favor of O. H. Stratton, for fees as Clerk of City Court, was referred to Police Committee.

A claim of \$9, in favor of Kimball & McLean, for bowlers, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A message was read from the Mayor in regard to small-pox pay patients at the Pest House, which was referred to Committee on Revision.

An order from the City Court, petitioning to have removed the iron cage, was referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution relative to the resolution to elect a City Engineer this evening, which was rejected.

Mr. Story presented a petition from the butchers and gardeners to reduce the price of stall rents in the Preston-street Market, which was referred to Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Auditor to credit K. P. Thixton, City Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$1,836.95; gas city tax \$142.10, school tax \$171.76, gas city tax \$177.90, House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 4, a note of \$300, of Mrs. Hannah Tracey. Also with \$104.86 city tax, \$29.38 school tax, \$5.75 gas tax, and \$13.38 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 3, which was adopted.

Mr. Caruth, from same, reported a resolution directing the Auditor to credit K. P. Thixton, City Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$599.10 city tax, \$30.44 school tax, \$146.12 gas tax, \$149.81 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 5, which was adopted.

Mr. Caruth presented a resolution directing the Auditor to credit K. P. Thixton, City Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$1,836.95; gas city tax \$142.10, school tax \$171.76, gas city tax \$177.90, House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 4, a note of \$300, of Mrs. Hannah Tracey. Also with \$104.86 city tax, \$29.38 school tax, \$5.75 gas tax, and \$13.38 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 3, which was adopted.

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The Monitor.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1862.

My Dear Sir—It may safely be asserted that the Monitor is the best ventilated vessel afloat. The blowers draw in from the external atmosphere upwards of four feet, and send cubic feet of fresh air in every minute, part of which passes through the battery.

